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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/092,822 | 03/06/2002 | A. Kent Sievers | 1565.006US1 | 7995 |
| 21186 | 7590 | 11/30/2005 | EXAMINER | |
| SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH | | | CERVETTI, DAVID GARCIA | |
| 1600 TCF TOWER | | | | |
| 121 SOUTH EIGHT STREET | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402 | | | 2136 | |

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/092,822 | SIEVERS ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | David G. Cervetti | 2136 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 March 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments filed September 8, 2005, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Claims 1-26 are pending and have been examined.

Response to Amendment

3. The objection to the drawings is withdrawn.
4. The objection to the specification is withdrawn.
5. Examiner had taken Official Notice on the use of status flags. Status flags were/are used to send notifications and/or confirmations. Mitty et al. (US Patent Number 6,199,052, hereinafter "Mitty") teach sending confirmations/notifications, thus, it would have been obvious to use status flags to accomplish sending notifications/confirmations. The outcome of a file/email validation on Mitty is sent to the create MIME body (fig 2A). The file Independent claims state that en email has been received directly from a server, according to the conventional understanding of how email works, Examiner has interpreted "directly" to include at least one electronic mail server interposed between sender and receiver (i.e. sender's email is received by an email server of the sender's organization, if the receiver belongs to the same email server, then the email is forwarded to her, if the receiver belongs to another email server, the first email server forwards the email to the email server at the receiver's organization, and this email server forwards/relays the email to the user). Using server-based anti-virus techniques was conventional and well known at the time the invention was made, as it was to use encryption (asymmetric encryption and symmetric encryption) and to decrypt content

prior to processing it. Furthermore, Ji et al. (US Patent Number 5,889,943, hereinafter Ji) teach an anti-virus application that includes decrypting techniques (columns 17-20). Ji teaches using routines for decrypting email messages to prepare them for scanning (column 17, lines 50-67). Therefore, separating/splitting the processing done by the system of Ji, namely, having a client receiving an email message do the decrypting and a server do the scanning would have been obvious in view of Ji.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: "messages is". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
- The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
8. Claims 1, 7, 14, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "directly" in these claims is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "directly" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. A receiver cannot "directly receive" an email message from a sender since there is no direct connection between receiver and sender.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 7-8, and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ji.

Regarding claim 7, Ji teaches receiving the data message from a client, wherein the data message was previously directly received at the client from a sender of the data message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); scanning the data message for viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); and sending a validation flag to the client, wherein the validation flag includes a value indicating whether the data message includes zero or more of the viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 8, Ji teaches decrypting the data message before scanning the data message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 10, Ji teaches wherein in receiving the data message, the data message is an email message and the client is an email client (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 11, Ji teaches wherein in receiving the data message, the data message is received from an operating system residing on the client (column 15, lines 1-67, column 16, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 12, Ji teaches wherein in scanning the data message, a scanning set of executable instructions is selectively executed to scan the data message for zero or more of the viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

12. Claims 1-6, 9, 13-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ji, and further in view of Mitty.

Regarding claim 1, Ji teaches receiving the email message in a first encrypted format directly from a sender of the email message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); decrypting contents of the email message from the first encrypted format (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); transferring the decrypted email message contents to a routine (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); and receiving a status flag, wherein a value associated with the status flag indicates whether the contents are free from a virus or are free from objectionable material as validated (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67). Ji does not expressly disclose performing the validation at a remote server. However, Mitty teaches transferring an email message to a trusted intermediary (remote server) for validation (column 12, lines 32-67, column 18, lines 8-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distribute the processing of an email message between a client and a server. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to process information at a client and at a server, to perform antivirus authentication at a server (centralized location), and to perform other functions at a network node.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches encrypting the email message in a second encrypted format before transferring the email message to the remote server (column 11, lines 55-67, column 12, lines 1-26, column 18, lines 8-38).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches accessing the email message for use, if the value of the status flag indicates the remote server validated the email message (column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein in transferring the email message, the first encrypted format is a Secure Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extension (S/MIME) format (columns 11, lines 1-67, column 12, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein in receiving the status flag, if the value of the status flag indicates the remote server validated the email message, then subsequent accesses made to the email message do not result in the email message being transferred to the remote server for validation (column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 1 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein in transferring the email message, the email message is streamed to the remote server (column 17, lines 15-40, as it is part of the formal definition for a S/MIME type email).

Regarding claim 9, Ji does not expressly disclose wherein in decrypting the data message, the data message is decrypted using a public key of the client. However, Mitty teaches the use of Public Key Encryption (column 11, lines 55-67, column 12, lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use public key encryption with the system of Ji. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made use encryption with email messages and Ji discloses using any decoding algorithms at a client node (column 17, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 13, Ji does not expressly disclose wherein in receiving the data message, the data message is received as a data stream from the client and scanned as the data stream is received. However, Mitty teaches wherein in receiving the data message, the data message is received as a data stream from the client and scanned as the data stream is received (column 17, lines 15-40, as it is part of the formal definition for a S/MIME type email). The motivation for combining is the same as that for claim 9 above.

Regarding claim 14, Ji teaches a local email set of executable instructions residing on a client (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); a remote validation set of executable instructions residing on a server (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); and wherein the email message is received by the local email set of executable instructions and received directly from a sender (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67), decrypted (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); and a

validation flag associated with a result of the scan is sent to the local email set of executable instructions (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67). Ji does not expressly disclose performing the validation at a remote server or streaming the email to a remote validation set. However, Mitty teaches transferring an email message to a trusted intermediary (remote server) for validation (column 12, lines 32-67, column 18, lines 8-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distribute the processing of an email message between a client and a server. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to process information at a client and at a server, to perform antivirus authentication at a server (centralized location), and to perform other functions at a network node.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 14 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein the local email set of executable instructions accesses the email message if the result indicates the scan validated the email message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 15 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein the scan validates the email message if the email message is free of viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 14 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein the local email set of executable instructions removes the data message if the result indicates the scan did not validate the email message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 14 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein communications between the local email set of executable instructions and the remote validation set of executable instructions are secure (columns 1-2, column 11, lines 1-67, column 12, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 18 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein public and private key pairs associated with the client and the server are used to encrypt and authenticate the communications (column 11, lines 55-67, column 12, lines 1-25).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 14 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein the email message includes an attachment message (column 8, lines 14-20) and wherein the email message is in a Secure Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extension (S/MIME) format when received by the local email set of executable instructions (columns 11-12).

Regarding claim 21, Ji teaches a first encrypted format associated with content data of the email message (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67), and wherein the first encrypted format is received on the email client directly from a sender of the

content data (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67); and a server scans the content data for viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67). Ji does not expressly disclose performing the validation at a remote server or generating a second encrypted format. However, Mitty teaches wherein an email client decrypts the first encrypted format to render the content data (column 12, lines 32-67, column 18, lines 8-38), a second encrypted format associated with the content data, wherein the email client generates the second encrypted format, and wherein the email client transfers the second encrypted format to a remote server where the content data is rendered by the remote server by decrypting the second encrypted format (column 12, lines 32-67, column 18, lines 8-38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distribute the processing of an email message between a client and a server. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to process information at a client and at a server, to perform antivirus authentication at a server (centralized location), and to perform other functions at a network node.

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 21 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein a validation flag indicating whether zero or more of the viruses are detected in the content data is generated by the remote server and sent to the email client (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 23, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 21 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches wherein the first encrypted format is a Secure Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extension (S/MIME) format (column 11, lines 1-67, column 12, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 21 above. Furthermore, Mitty teaches using the recipient's public key and RSA-encryption and the combination of symmetrically-encrypted contents and publicly-encrypted key are combined to form the envelopedData structure (column 11, lines 1-67, column 12, lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to encrypt data by using a private key for a sender and a public key a remote server. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made to use Public Key Cryptography to encrypt email messages.

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 21 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein the email client accesses the content data for use when the remote server detects no viruses (column 17, lines 1-67, column 18, lines 1-67, column 19, lines 1-67).

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Ji and Mitty teaches the limitations as set forth under claim 21 above. Furthermore, Ji teaches wherein the content data includes text data and attachment data (column 19, lines 1-67, column 20, lines 1-67)

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

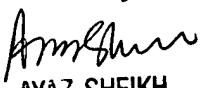
14. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David G. Cervetti whose telephone number is (571) 272-5861. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00 am - 5:00 pm, off on Wednesday.

16. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

17. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DGC


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